

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,  
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

BY AUTHORITY.



## PROCLAMATION.

We, KAMEHAMEHA V, by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King;

### DO PROCLAIM,

That it is OUR will and pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of OUR Constitution, that the Members of the Legislative Assembly of OUR Kingdom, do assemble at the Court House, in OUR City of Honolulu, for the despatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday the thirtieth day of April, in the year of OUR Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy. Given under OUR Royal Sign Manual, at Lohani Palace, in OUR City of Honolulu, this first day of March, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and in the Seventh Year of OUR Reign.

KAMEHAMEHA R.  
By the King.  
The Minister of the Interior,  
F. W. HUTCHINGS.

FRIDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., being GOOD FRIDAY, notice is hereby given that as public business will be transacted, and that all Government offices will be closed on that day.

FRANK W. HUTCHINGS,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Home Office, April 11, 1870.

In another column will be found a letter from this place, copied from the New York Herald of March 7th. We deem the letter worthy of comment, because it is illustrative of the style of mind which directs and influences—or has directed and influenced—the articles of what the proprietor is pleased to term the "Independent Press" of this city. It shows their persistency in misrepresentation; their mode of advertising their paper; and to what extent ten dollars (the price of the letter,) will induce some men to go. It will be seen that the author illustrates what the "bonded system is" by quoting "from articles which have lately appeared," and then gives what he probably wrote himself for the said "Independent Press." It seems to be his habit to write things themselves, here, which have no particular connection or foundation; to write the same to other papers, as quoted from their paper; and then to re-quote them again as the "opinions of the Press." This is manufacturing public opinion with a vengeance. The little quotation made (in the letter) from the "Independent Press," brings to mind a subject which we did not allude to at the time of its publication, namely, the author's definition of "serfdom," and likewise reminds us, of the historical view of the condition of the Hebrews in Egypt, which, it will be remembered, was in his opinion that of chattel slaves, bought and sold, individually, by their masters. This author says "serfdom" is "a species of slavery brought to pass by the contracting of debt, the debtor binding him or herself to service by written contract until the debt is liquidated." Other persons have thought that a serf is one bound "to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil and sold with it," the connection between which kind of slavery and the condition of a man who agrees to work a certain time for a certain stipulated price, which may, or may not, be prepaid to him, is only obvious to that intellect which can give to the world the following important legal statement as pertaining to this country: "After having worked his stipulated term, he finds himself more deeply in debt to the plantation than he was at the time of contracting. The consequence is, that he is compelled to re-sign, or, ENTER YOUR MASTER AND SERVANT LAW, TO GO TO PRISON." We would like to see this Publisher point to decisions of any Court in this country by which any person ever "went to prison" because he would not re-sign, after his contract had expired. But we all know that it is necessary to make the letter piquant, and that tradition and slander are always more piquant than truth and soberness—and the ten dollars must be earned.

The editorial, at the top of the letter, states that "the believers in free labor regard the system of which they are the champions as best calculated to develop the resources of the Islands." We have often said that there are none other than true believers in free labor, or, at least, there is no man forced to labor except for crime; but it would be difficult to show that Mr. J. O. Carter, or Mr. C. J. Lyons, who justly regard themselves, and are justly regarded by others, as the spokesmen against the introduction of Asiatics who have contracted to serve a stipulated time for a stipulated price, have ever "championed" any "system." Their plan is to say that what everybody else does or says is wrong, without either by precept or experiment, indicating what is right. This is illustrated by the letter. "The British officials have been blind upon occasions," of which he says, "enough is known here to prove it,"—yet he can not prove it. The old Missionaries are wrong, and willfully so, "but the cause of their support is found in the fact that some are directly interested in plantations,

while others are indirectly, because of moneys loaned to planters, or because their sons are employed upon plantations in some capacity." Thus, it will be seen, "the inordinate love of money," from which the author of this letter alone is free, is the root of this evil with these reverend teachers. The fact is, there is no one pure but himself and four others. The old resident who wrote a letter to Mr. Ahong to "come and see his good friend," was entirely wrong: he had no business to write any such letter, and he might have known that the wise man who furnishes the Herald with so much valuable information would have seen through him like a clairvoyant, and would have known immediately that he wished "to make other terms, which he did not care to commit to paper."

The case of Dr. Gulick is a hard one, but we sincerely hope that the gloomy prognostications of the writer, to the effect that "Should his resignation be accepted, the cause of missions in this part of the world will receive a sad blow," will prove to be unfounded. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Christian Church in this country, or in the other Islands of the Pacific, will not give way under it, and it is a great consolation to remember, under these afflicting circumstances, the promise that it "shall endure to the end of the world," and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." In the meantime, just think what his feelings must be to have a person thrust (!!!) into a Board of which he happened to be a member, by those people who had the lawful authority to nominate, appoint, and approve. By the way, we did not know, before, that Doctor Gulick was a Reverend Doctor, being under the impression that he owed his title of Doctor to having a diploma from some medical institution in the United States, and was, in fact, the Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D.

Our author endeavors to benefit his country, as far as he can, by remarking that "no very rapid advance in a material way, can be expected in a country whose native population is dying off as rapidly as that of these Islands, and into which natives of civilized lands can not come with any certainty of bettering their condition." We have heard such statements made and seen them printed, from similar sources from which this emanates, but never yet have learned what obstacle there was to any man coming into this country and flourishing by the same industry and arts which would enable him to make head in any other, even to the same degree as the author of the letter upon which we offer these remarks.

The paragraph on the elections embodies a degree of richness which is rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Based upon the information contained in this and similar communications, the editorial heading of the letter gives the following important information to the world: "The Government party, backed up by the planters, have vigorously fought against the introduction of free labor." False and the writer knows it to be false. The introduction of labor of any kind must, necessarily, be advantageous to the planter. Any man who wishes to lease or purchase a piece of land can easily do so. Every man who is willing to work as he would in any other part of the world, with the same hopes and prospects, can have a good opportunity. On this point, we may animadvert hereafter, but at present must speak of the elections. The cause of Mr. Judd's defeat, as indicated in the letter, must be an astonishing revelation to him. It must be surprising to him to learn that the political "heresies of his family" damaged his prospects of an election, and the fact that his "father, brother and brother-in-law were known to be supporters of the Government policy, generally," would be a singular cause for failure in this town. May not his failure more reasonably be attributed to his associates? and to a manly unwillingness to promise, or cause to be promised, in his name, things which he could not carry out? and, further, to a manly resolution to stand by the ticket with which he had associated himself? It is said that Thompson doubtless owed his election to a "disaffection among the household troops." "Disaffection" is a big word; it is to be hoped that nobody will be alarmed or "disinformed," but if Mr. Thompson owed his election to this, it does not seem to have occurred to the letter writer that it would have operated just as favorably to Mr. Judd. But Mr. Judd did not happen to be associated with anyone who would promise the soldiers that he would cause their pay to be increased.

### Governmental Interference.

This subject is very ably handled, in a late number of *Fraser's*, by a writer who controverts the "rule of *non-intervention*" as being that to which the politician must absolutely adhere, in order that a nation may be really prosperous." The article says, "if we consider the *laissez-faire* theory of Government as a whole, we shall see that it once had greater value and called for greater attention than at present. Historically, it arose as a protest against unwelcome restriction by which trade was adversely pampered, and freedom of thought and of opinion greatly checked. It is as unwise now, to use the absolute argument of *laissez-faire* against all governmental interference whatever, as it would be to appeal to the principles embodied in the Bill of Rights, in support of a similar position. The advocates of the theory are carried away by the strength of an absolute generalization, first shaped in times and under

circumstances very unlike the present. They seem, perhaps, unconsciously to themselves, to hold that it is the first duty of a patriot to assume his government to be in the wrong, until it is absolutely demonstrated that it is in the right."

In opposition to the precepts "that people manage their own affairs best for themselves; that the stimulus of individual interests leads to better results than does governmental supervision; and that all governmental superintendence is destructive of individuality," the author gives the following rules:

"It is the duty of Government to indirectly protect the persons and property of subjects, by exercising a power of inspection over all such matters and undertakings as clearly affect the welfare of the majority of the nation, and for a sound judgment upon which, special or professional knowledge is required."

"In all large undertakings which undeniably affect the interests of the public, and which by their very magnitude render competition impossible, it is advisable that the management should belong to Government rather than to an irresponsible body of shareholders, whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the general public."

"It is the duty of Government to repress all such acts as involve open and defiant scandal to ordinary morality."

"The interests of truth are now sufficiently advanced for Government safely to assume the censorship of literature and of art, and to repress the publication and sale of works of literature and of art, and the expressions of public opinion which it judges to be directly offensive to common decency and morality, or directly subversive of the public peace."

The article closes with saying "that system of philosophy is sound which teaches us that beyond the mere security of persons and property, Government owes to the governed a wise and earnest supervision over the healthy substantial business of the details of living."

Mr. POTTER: Now that the clangor of arms, the sound of the trumpet, and the horrors of battle which preceded the elections have subsided, let us candidly consider whether the law of Master and Servant is unconstitutional or inhuman.

It is urged, that because the Constitution guarantees to all persons certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it is violated by the said law, when the law compels a laborer to fulfill his contract by imprisonment,—punishing him as a criminal for a civil offense.

Marriage is a civil contract. It is a contract between two persons, with mutual promises and engagements, voluntarily entered into before witnesses. If one of the parties to this contract abandon the other, punishment by imprisonment at hard labor is provided by the laws of 1850, page 31, section 34. For a more complete violation of the contract by entering into another contract or marriage, the party so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years. No plea about liberty or the pursuit of happiness will here avail; the contract must not be broken, and the whole Christian community approve of the punishment. "But," says the objector, "that's not the kind." Then take another. A sailor makes a contract to labor. If he does not fulfill it, in the prospect of bettering himself in regard to wages, or from a desire to pursue happiness in some other direction, he must be imprisoned. Civil Code, section 624. At hard labor, section 626. For inability to pay money, section 623, etc. This law is approved by the world as a necessity. No doubt it is necessary, and in order to guarantee the enforcement of the contract, section 621 punishes the other party to the contract by a fine of \$100 for neglecting to take measures to bring back the sailor to his duty. The law obliges the sailor to do his duty, if able. If he is unable by reason of sickness, then only can he be released. A soldier enlisted in the regular army, in all Christian countries, even in time of peace, is compelled to fulfill his contract, if able.

But let us look a little further. There is, certainly, another case where a civil offense is punishable by imprisonment, where there is no contract, and where the law compels a man to labor, fixes his rate of wages, and punishes the poor fellow by sending him to jail until he consents to do the work. I do not refer to the vagrant law. Read the Civil Code, section 998. Suppose the bankrupt requires rest: he must work. Does he have an offer of higher wages? He can be compelled to work by imprisonment. I do not pretend to say that the objections to the law of Master and Servant are founded only upon the unconstitutionality of the law. But of that anon. I do say that if this law is to be swept off the statute book, because of its being contrary to the principles of the Constitution, then, by parity of reasoning, there should be swept off, at the same time, for the same reason, many other laws equally good, and equally necessary. The argument is too sweeping.

The obligations of contracts are always binding. Nobody denies that. Violations of contract involve pecuniary damages to any extent the delinquent may be able to pay, limited only by his ability and the claims of the other party. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished by all civilized nations, because of its inhumanity; and it is urged that although the laborer is bound to fulfill his contract, he must do it by a pecuniary satisfaction, and that it is inhuman to imprison him for what he owes under the contract. The Civil Code, section 993, punishes a debtor by imprisonment if he seeks to evade the payment of his debts. Section 997, imprisons him for refusing to deliver up books, papers, etc.

It follows, then, that the obligations of the debtor are to be considered binding as far as his ability to pay, but that he can do no more—when he has honestly given up all and paid everything he is able—the law releases him without putting him in prison for inability to do more. Now, a contract to labor is equally binding, and when the laborer can work, and refuses, or seeks to evade his obligations by running away, or engaging in another service, he should be brought back to his contract and be compelled to fulfill it, by imprisonment at hard labor until he is willing to perform his agreement. No kind of sophistry about human rights should release him. He should perform his contract, because he is able to do it; not out any unwillingness, or any prospect of bettering himself, have the weight of a feather in his favor, any more than an unwillingness to pay, or any plea that he can do better

with his money, should exempt a debtor from his full responsibility; and the law very properly stands in with compulsion.

I purposely omit an argument in favor of the law of Master and Servant, which is, that of necessity. Nor do I at present touch upon the question of slavery, or the wonderful arguments of the newspapers and candidates for the Legislature, not wishing to divert attention from this, one of the main points to be relied upon by the law, for the abrogation of the law.

### The Sandwich Islands.

(From the New York Herald, March 7th.)

We publish in another page an interesting letter from our correspondent in Honolulu, which enables the readers of the *Herald* to judge of the condition of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands. For a long time the labor question has been a live subject in that part of the world. The believers in free labor regard the system of which they are the champions as best calculated to develop the resources of the Islands; but the government party, backed up by the planters, have vigorously fought against the introduction of labor. The elections, however, which occurred recently, tend to show that the liberal party on a free labor platform, are advancing largely in numbers, and may in a short time be able to shape legislation to a more progressive course as a subject of so much interest to the Hawaiians. In the mean time the coals trade progresses. The King has sent for more coals to China. The missionaries are charged, too, with being tilted to this trade in human flesh, and the reason given for their apathy is that many of them are engaged in plantations worked by compulsory labor. The agitation now going on in Hawaii, we trust, will not fail in good results.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Elections—The Labor Question—More Coals for the King—The Trade in Human Flesh—Missionaries Indirectly engaged in it—Brisbane.

HONOLULU, Feb. 13, 1870.

The elections have caused some excitement in our community. The new Register law has proved to be a perfect piece of both work, and much feeling has been engendered against the inspectors of elections for their refusal to qualify voters who were entitled to such qualification. Two persons who were refused, carried the matter before First Assistant Hartwell, of the Supreme Court who rendered decision against the inspectors, much to the chagrin of our high officials. A decision against the Government, carried in such decided terms as these were, marks a new era in our affairs, and leads us to hope better things of the Supreme Court.

The main issue to be decided by this election is our labor system; whether it be essentially free labor or the forced or bonded system under which our Chinese and Japanese coolies are held to labor. The independent newspapers here have taken a stand against a system of coercion, while the Government papers are for it. Under the old constitution, with a Legislature of two distinct branches, there is no room for doubt but that the government would have been easily defeated. As illustrative of what the "bonded" system is, I quote from articles which have lately appeared:

"Serfdom is a species of slavery brought to pass by the contracting of debt, the debtor binding him or herself to service by written contract until the debt is liquidated. It differs from slavery in this particular—one is kidnapped and restrained of liberty through force; the other deliberately sells him or herself for a stipulation. The advance system is restricted here, has a direct tendency to this condition. A native is desirous of a sum of money to accomplish a certain object. The shipping master steps in and says, 'I will advance what you require if you will ship on a plantation. The native sees a chance to accomplish the object in question, and ships for a term of six months, or a year, as the case may be. The shipping master, in return, supplies such articles as clothes and other incidental expenses when shipped. After having spent his advance those wants start him in the face. He asks for further credit, which the planter is only too ready to grant in the shape of shop-clothing at double the amount for which he could purchase for cash. At last, with the debt mounting, he finds himself more deeply in debt to the plantation than he was at the time of contracting. The consequence is that he is compelled to re-sign, or, under your master and servant law, to go to prison. They prefer the former as a general thing and re-sign; and this is held in constant service to the plantation."

We are not at all sure that the above is a fair hold for a parent's debt; but if this kind of transaction is allowed to go on, how long will it be before the planters will claim the child for the fulfillment of the parents' contract? We most sincerely hope that laws having a tendency to this effect will be abolished; and if the planter sees fit to trust his laborer, it shall be upon the laborer's honor. There is no law compelling the laborer to re-sign; he does it of his own free will, knowing the whole facts of the case, and if he has any fear of not getting his pay without his government he has no business to re-sign. His Majesty's Commissioner has sent a commissioner to China after another cargo of coolies, some six hundred or more, which are to be obtained at Hong Kong.

For the sake of the Chinese, for the good of this group, and in the interest of sound morality, it is to be hoped that the expedition will prove a failure. If the new treaty between Great Britain and China has a clause in it of the same force and effect as article five of the American treaty, it is to be hoped that the new King will be strong enough to resist it. Although the business is said to be guarded by the British, emigration laws, enough is known here to prove that British officials have been blind upon occasions. Some who advocate the coolie system on these islands are not, in defense of the system, to explain. "There cannot be much in the system that is wrong, for some of the missionaries approve of it. This is undoubtedly true; but the question of their support is found in the fact that some are directly interested in plantations, while others are indirectly, because of moneys loaned to planters, or because their sons are employed upon plantations in some capacity. It is the inordinate love of money which is the root of this evil, as of all others. An attempt was made by an old resident, recently in the employ of the United States, to induce Ahong, the Chinese missionary, to go upon the coolie expedition. Ahong came here as a coolie, and was grossly deceived as to the nature of the work expected of him and to other particulars, and consequently refuses to be employed as a coolie, and is unwilling to come. The letter written by Ahong, mentioned to Ahong in a model in its way. It holds out the prospect of a free passage to the land of his birth, and other inducements, and winds up by inviting the missionary to "come and see his good friend." In order, probably, to make other terms which the writer did not care to commit to paper. Ahong's ultimatum was to the effect that he would not proceed unless a firm of not more than three years and of wages of eight dollars a month, but as the planters will not give over four dollars a month his services were not accepted.

The Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick, a prominent member of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, has tendered his resignation to that body, stating that, after some months' residence in California, and should the Prudential Committee of the American Board in Boston deem it necessary, he may continue on East. The action of the committee and of missionaries and other here in turning his Excellency C. C. Harris into a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of Oahu College, and other acts, which amount to a withdrawal of his aid, and at the same time, have led him to take this step. Should the resignation be accepted the cause of missions in this part of the world will receive a sad blow. Harris' conciliatory, or, more properly speaking, subduing policy, has created a disaffection in the mission ranks here.

Billions of coffins were dug. Goods are still coming into the country freely, but sales are forced and long credits given. Mercantile prospects for the year are not very flattering. Long continued droughts upon the landward side of these islands have made havoc with sugar crops, as well as herds upon which much reliance is placed. The "Makani" plantation has suffered to the greatest extent of any plantation yet heard from. One report states that one-third of the crop for this year has been destroyed and crops for 1871 somewhat injured. Should

the agricultural interests receive any considerable check this year, our prospects, not the most cheering at the best, will be gloomy indeed. No very rapid advance in a material way can be expected in a country whose native population is dying off as rapidly as that of these Islands, and into which natives of civilized lands cannot come with any certainty of bettering their condition—whose hope of increase of population is founded upon emigration from brethren or semi-civilized lands.

The election of yesterday passed off very quietly and the result for the district of Honolulu is quite satisfactory to the free labor party—

S. M. KAHANA, Catholic ticket, elected.  
E. H. BOYD, Government ticket, elected.  
S. P. KAHANA, Government ticket, elected.  
Henry Thompson, Independent ticket, elected.

The election of Henry Thompson is a matter upon which the independent voters may be congratulated. Mr. Thompson is a lawyer of marked ability and thoroughly alive to the issues of the day, and was one of the speakers at the recent labor meetings, taking a stand squarely for the repeal of all laws and enactments by which the forced labor system is sustained. Messrs. Kamekaha and Kahana are also believed to stand with Mr. Thompson on the labor question. Mr. Boyd is an old legislator and stands well with all classes, but what his views are on the labor question it is hard to say. A. F. Judd, who was on the ticket with Mr. Thompson, was badly defeated, not from anything that could be said against him personally, but simply because he was held responsible for the political heresies of members of his family. He stood manfully with the speakers at the recent labor meetings, and was generally round upon all the planks in the independent platform. The fact that his brother-in-law was sent as commissioner to China to procure coolies; that his father and brother were known to be in favor of coolie importation, and supporters of the government policy generally, were sufficient to destroy all his chances. Mr. Thompson doubtless will see to it that the disaffection among the "household troops." A company of this force was sent to the polls with an officer, each man of them having been supplied with a government ballot in an envelope. To their credit let it be said that each and all of them while on the march manfully substituted an independent ballot for the government one, and the substitution was not detected until too late to change the result. The substitution was detected by the refusal to allow a soldier to vote for non-conformance with the election law. The officer in command received the rejected envelope and discovered that the soldier had been voting the independent ticket. The dismay of the government officials may be imagined.

Godfrey Rhodes, an old legislator, was defeated, although on the Catholic and government ticket. His defeat was received with lively demonstrations of joy. His blind subservience to the Ministry during the last two sessions of the Legislature disgusted even his Catholic friends, and led to the election of Mr. Kamekaha to his Ministry. The protective ticket stood no chance from the beginning to the end.

A Sunday school teacher in New York gave a microscopical pipe to one of his scholars as a reward of merit.

The Missouri Legislature has voted to allow women to vote on matters connected with schools.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### BUFFUM'S HALL!

HOTEL STREET.  
Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY,  
BY GENERAL DESIRE

Will give a Reading at the above place  
On THURSDAY Evening,  
IN PASSION WEEK,

Commencing at Eight o'clock, precisely, with the following interesting programme:

Brutus to the Romans.....Julius Caesar  
Antony's Oration.....Julius Caesar  
The Battle of Philippi.....Much Ado  
The Bell.....The Merry Wives of Windsor  
The Address to a Mummy.....Horace Smith  
Nursery Reminiscences.....Log Cabin  
The Trial of Sir John Moore.....Dickens  
The Bloomingbury Christening.....Dickens

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR  
50¢ Tickets and places procured at Whitney's,  
JOHN McDONNELL, Manager.

#### J. NOTT & CO., Practical Braziers.

COPPER & TIN SMITHS, make every description of work in their line, and at the lowest rates. Also keep on hand a full assortment of Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, Soft and Hard Solder, Brass and Copper Wire, Pressed Buckle Covers, Black and Tinned Rivets, Copper Rivets, etc.

Also on hand, a few more of  
THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES,  
"Cotton Plant" and "Gray Kitchens," together with a variety of Japanese Ware, and many articles useful in the Kitchen. Also Work on Millinery, such as garters, spurs, water pipes, etc. Shipments will be made with prompt attention at No. 3 Kaahumanu Street.

#### PACKET LINES.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's  
SAN FRANCISCO & HONOLULU LINE.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship  
IDAHO,  
R. S. FLOYD, Commander.

Will run REGULARLY—  
Between Honolulu & San Francisco

LEAVES HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO  
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON MONDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1870.  
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON MONDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1870.  
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON MONDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1870.  
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON MONDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1870.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Freight for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same, given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or damage. Five Ricks in Warehouse, not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at Lower Rates than by Sailings. Vessels. Particulars can be taken of Shippers of Freight.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco will be received, and filled by return of Steamer.

Shippers from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu. Freight on Packages, except actual value.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, in order to secure their Passage.

All Bills against the Steamer, must be presented before the 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to pay over all the claims of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

#### HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.  
The Fine Clipper Bark  
ETHAN ALLEN,  
H. P. SNOW, Master.

Will have QUICK DISPATCH for the above port. Freight or passage, leaving superior accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. C. THURM,  
Stencil Plate Cutter, Copyist and  
Calligrapher.

Is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line, such as Stencil Plates, Stencils, Engravings, etc. Business Cards, Stationery, etc. Also, to copy and calligraphic work, in Ink, and in Gold. Also, to copy and calligraphic work, in Ink, and in Gold. Also, to copy and calligraphic work, in Ink, and in Gold.

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS  
DEGS TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has succeeded Messrs. BROWN & CO. in the

Wholesale Wine & Spirit Business  
and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. He intends to keep the

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., that can be obtained in any market.

Has now on hand a fine assortment of goods in his line, and expects shortly to receive  
An Assortment of German & French Wines, Liqueurs, Brandy, &c., &c., of the very best quality.

S. MACAULEY,  
Pianoforte Maker, Tuner and Repairer.

FROM CHICKERING & SON'S  
Manufacturers, respectfully inform the residents of Honolulu, that they have on hand a large and complete assortment of pianos, and are prepared to receive orders for the same.

House and Lot for Sale.  
ON Lihua Street, owned and occupied by the undersigned. Also, House and Lot on King Street, opposite C. W. Gray & Co's., Soap Works.

NOTICE.  
MR. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE is authorized to sign my name by procuration, after this date, to all legal proceedings, in and out of Court, Honolulu, April 5th, 1870.—J. M. DAVIES.

JUST RECEIVED,  
PER "VICTORY!"  
A Large and Well Selected Assortment  
OF  
NOR'WEST LUMBER!

CONSISTING OF ALL SIZES  
NORWEST SCANTLING,  
" BOARDS, 1 inch, 1 1/4 inch, 1 3/4 inch,  
" PLANK, 2 inch and 3 inch,  
" BOARDS, clear planed one side,  
" Tongued and Grooved 1 inch and 1 1/4 inch BOARDS.

White Cedar Shaved SHINGLES.  
WE HAVE ON HAND,  
Redwood Boards and Scantling, rough and surface planed,  
Tongued and Grooved Redwood Boards, Shaved and Sawn Shingles, Etc.

All of which we offer for sale low.  
LEWERS & DICKSON.

#### HENRY MAY Will Receive

This Day,  
By the Steamer IDAHO!  
A Choice Selection of

#### FRESH GROCERIES

SMOKED SALMON and Smoked Beef,  
CALIFORNIA HAMS & BACON  
California Eastern Cheese,  
California Lard,

Cases Lobsters, Cases Quail, Cases Preserved Milk—Eagle Brand, Cases Pacific Coddish,

Cutting's Ass'd California Fruits,  
Cases Canning's Peaches, Cherries, Egg Plants and Apples,  
Golden Gate Baker's Extra Bread, Golden Gate Family Flour, Oregon's Choice Flour, Superior Flour,

New Humboldt Potatoes,  
Cases New Onions,  
Chests & Boxes Fresh Japan Tea,  
Fresh Loyer Raisins, Fresh Spices,

Sugar Cured Smoked Hams,  
Put up in Brine  
Especially for the Island Trade and Ship's use,  
And For Sale at No. 59 Fort Street.

#### LUMBER, LUMBER!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE, by auction, to wit, the Express, naka of the Canton House.

The Cargo of Redwood, ex John Hancock,  
—CONSISTING OF—  
Rough Redwood Boards,  
Tongued & Grooved Redwood Boards,  
Tongued & Grooved Pine Boards,  
Redwood Shingles, shaved.

—ALSO—  
Cargo from Victoria, ex Robert Cowan, comprising a Full Assortment of  
N. W. Boards, Joists & Scantling,  
SHEATHING, ALL OF THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

Will be sold at the Lowest Possible Rate.  
D. MONTGOMERY.

#### THEO. H. DAVIES OFFERS FOR SALE

Ex Schooner Maggie Johnston,  
—AND—  
Brig Robert Cowan.

HOOLAS TITJARA  
FINE FRESH RED SALMON,  
In Barrels and Half Barrels,  
From Fraser River and Humboldt.

BOILED OIL, in casks, and Dressed FRESH CHAMBERLAIN,  
YELLOW METAL, Etc., Etc. 10

### LEGAL NOTICES.